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H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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From the Boston Post.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

"Father, look up, and see that flag,
How gracefully it flies;
Those pretty stripes—they seem to be
A rainbow in the skies."
It is your country's flag, my son,
And proudly drinks the light,
O'er ocean's wave—in foreign climes,
A symbol of our might.

"Father—what fearful noise is that,
Like thundering in the clouds?
Why do the people wave their hats,
And rush along in crowds?"
It is the voice of cannonry,
The glad shouts of the free,
This is a day of memory dear—
'Tis Freedom's Jubilee.

"I wish that I was now a man,
I'd fire my cannon too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest—
But, father, why don't you?"
I'm getting old and weak—but still
My heart is big with joy;
I've witnessed many a day like this—
Shout you aloud, my boy.

"Hurrah! for Freedom's Jubilee!
God bless our native land;
And may I live to hold the sword
Of freedom in my hand."
Well done, my boy!—grow up and love
The land that gave you birth;
A home where freedom loves to dwell,
Is paradise on earth.

AGRICULTURAL.

WOOL-GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

MR. EDITOR:—Having been interested for several years in the wool growing business, I have eagerly perused every communication on the subject which has come under my observation. It is well known that sheep, in our northern climate, require great care and attention, especially in the winter season. The health of the flock during the winter, however, depends very much upon the manner in which it is fed through the summer and fall. Sheep, that have been well fed during summer and come to the barn in good flesh, are seldom diseased in the winter. No farmer should keep more stock, of any kind, than he can keep well.

It is well known that half blood merino are more robust and less subject to disease, and of course need much less care than full blood, or Saxony; and unless a fair premium is paid for fine wool, it is to be expected that farmers will not be disposed to improve their breed of sheep.

I have read the correspondence between Mr. L. A. Morrill, of Lansing N. Y. and Mr. Lawrence of Lowell, with no small degree of interest.

It appears from Mr. Lawrence's statements that American, or more especially New England wool, is by far the most filthy that comes to market, from any part of the world, even Botany Bay not excepted.

I acknowledge that this fact is humiliating to New England farmers. It reflects not only upon their general character for industry, but also it indicates a decidedly unfavorable state of feeling, in regard to moral honesty, and integrity. I am willing to admit that some part of the cause, which the statement of Mr. L. implies, should rest upon the farmers; but I apprehend that the Manufacturer, indirectly at least, encourages the evil which it would seem to be the design of Mr. L. to correct.

Has the Manufacturer encouraged the wool grower to put his wool in a suitable condition for market? Has he given information respecting the subject—such as the grower would not be able to obtain from any other source? Has he instructed his agents to pay for wool in proportion to its quality and condition? Farmers wish to realize the greatest possible amount of profits from their labors, and if manufacturers pay nearly the same for coarse filthy wool, as for fine well washed wool, can they expect that farmers will make sacrifices merely for the reputation of growing the best wool and preparing it for market in the best manner? I would ask, have agents paid any higher price for wool thoroughly washed, tagged, and sheared in eight or ten days after washing, and tied up with suitable cord, than wool which is sent to market with almost no preparation? I get no more per pound for my wool, prepared for market in the manner stated above, than those who only soak their sheep, and then let them run twenty days huddled together, in flocks from 2 to 800, and in addition put in all the tags. They boastingly say to me, you are a fool to be so nice about your wool, I get as much per pound for my wool as you do for yours. This being a true statement of facts, is it strange that the wool is so plentifully manured?

If farmers get no pay for their labor, and if by neglecting to prepare their wool for market,

they gain half a pound to a fleece, is it to be expected that their wool will be put into the best condition? My sheep were formerly very fine, but I could get no more for a fleece, weighing 2½ pounds, per pound, than my neighbors, whose sheep yielded fleeces weighing 4 pounds. Consequently, I have been induced to graduate down my breed of sheep instead of improving it. I have stated here what I consider facts, and if these are facts, have the manufacturers any reason to complain? When sand and manure will sell for 30 to 39 cts. per pound, is it not to be expected that yankees will sell it? Is it said that if farmers would improve their wool, the market price would be raised? I answer that one farmer has no power over his neighbor in this respect; but the manufacturer has the ability to improve the condition of wool that is carried to market, if he will make some discrimination when he purchases, between filthy and clean, well washed wool. What I have here stated respecting the price of wool, might be said with equal justice relative to butter and cheese. The merchants give no adequate encouragement for extra labor in making good butter and cheese. Were we all able to carry our produce to market it might be different. But situated as we are, we try to make the most of our labor.

P. P. D.

We should be glad to learn from the purchasers of wool in Vermont how far they are instructed and prepared to reward extra care in the wool-grower, by an extra price. The prices given, we take it, are generally graduated on the average cleanliness. Are agents of manufacturers authorized to give extra pay for extra neatness, or are their instructions all on the other side?

ENGLISH CORN LAWS.

Great Britain at the present moment is shaken to its centre by the struggle, more fierce than any that has occurred since the passage of the reform bill. The Ministers have announced their intention to fix the duties on grain at certain rates, which it is clear will admit of extensive importations, or in other words to abolish the corn law system of the kingdom. This has brought out the whole of the landed and farming interest in violent opposition; as it is well understood the exorbitant prices which have prevailed for years, and on which the present system of English farming is mainly based, could not be maintained without the protection of such laws. On the other hand, the manufacturing and commercial interests are ranging themselves on the side of Ministers, and as the Queen is said to favor them, it is probable they will eventually succeed, although present appearances indicate a prolonged struggle.

The questions at issue are very important to this country. It is the monopoly of the home market that shuts out our wheat from England; and the abolition or modification of the corn laws would open an extensive market to us at once. It is the first time in the history of England that the aristocracy or the land holders, have found themselves fairly brought into opposition with the mass of laborers, manufacturers, and commercial men, and the result can hardly be doubtful. The necessities of the government have led to this course, as it is only two years since the present premier, Lord Melbourne, declared a repeal of the corn laws impossible. The discussion has opened the whole range of commercial restrictions and free trade policy, and promises, even should it lead to the overthrow of the present ministry, a thing by no means improbable, to lead to a better understanding and a more correct application of these important principles.

Cultivator.

WOOL.

The Troy Whig learns from the farmers that they are receiving seven and eight cents more per pound for wool than they received at this time last year. Should Congress make the amendments which are expected by the people, there is every probability that there will be still further rise in the prices of wool, until our farmers shall again receive an ample remuneration for their labor. For unless we are deceived, the manufacturing interests of this country are about to receive an impulse which will place them in a more prosperous condition than ever.—Boston Daily Mail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

"CINCINNATI, July 7, 1841.

"The remains of Gen. Harrison arrived here last Monday, and will be taken to North Bend to-day to be placed in the family vault—the last sad honors that a grateful people can pay. He is dead, yet he lives in the hearts of the People, a living memorial of all that is great and good. The place of his last repose is one of peculiar beauty, being on a mound or top of a hill, commanding an extensive view of the Ohio River for several miles above and below, and will be visited with interest by travelers in after generations. And when a towering monument is erected to his memory, the voyager will descry it in the distance, and exclaim, 'There rests the remains of the Farmer of the West—one of the kindest of mankind! Mothers will point it out to their children, telling them that he who who is there laid to rest endured the privations and hardships of the wilderness and of Indian warfare for their sakes, and teach them to bless the name of Harrison."

T. C.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—Our citizens yesterday morning rendered their last honors to the earthly remains of their late friend and fellow-citizen, William Henry Harrison. The bearers which bore the body from the residence of Col. Tyler to the steamboat that conveyed it to North Bend were preceded by the company of dragoons and the several military companies which arrived from the Louisville encampment in time to join in the procession, and followed by relatives and personal

friends of the deceased, by the committee which had brought it from Washington, the committee of forty which had been appointed to make arrangements for the obsequies, the City Council officers and soldiers of the late war, Judges and officers of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts, members of the bar, Old Fellows, firemen, other associations, and large numbers of citizens in an individual capacity.

The procession moved, to solemn music, from the residence of Col. Tyler on Sixth-St. west to Race, thence south to Fourth, thence east to Broadway, thence down Broadway to the wharf, and on the wharf to the steamboat Raritan, which lay to the foot of Main; and the pavements, and doors and windows of houses, for the whole of this distance were crowded with persons, numbering doubtless from 18,000 to 20,000, who had assembled to have a last look, as it passed, of the coffin which enclosed the body of the venerated dead.

The boat left the wharf for the Bend about 1 o'clock, bearing with the remains the committee, the detachment of United States marines, and relatives of the deceased. By special invitation, the Rev. John T. Brooke went down to perform the funeral service of the Church of England at the tomb.—Cincinnati Gazette, 8th inst.

—The United States Bank has paid the July instalment of the Five Million Loan to Michigan. This is great news for Michigan.—There must be some vitality in the old Monster yet.

Gov. Seward (we learn from the Albany Evening Journal) peremptorily declines another re-election, and desires it to be understood that under no circumstances will he suffer his name to be used as that of a public candidate.

A Milwaukee paper is rejoicing over the arrival in that Territory (Wisconsin) as settlers, of one family consisting of a man, wife and nineteen children, twelve of them girls; and another including seven girls. The great preponderance of the masculine in that Territory renders an addition to its unmarried female population matter of general rejoicing—especially among the bachelors.

The Cincinnati Republican states that Col. Johnson has succeeded in treating with the Wyandots for the purchase of their lands and their ultimate removal west of the Mississippi. Their tribe consists of about 700 souls, and is the last remnant of the Indian race within the borders of Ohio.

We had supposed that the absurd nonsense of Animal Magnetism was banished from our country, and that after the experience of a few years ago, it would not be repeated here, at least till the present generation had passed away. But there is no bound to human credulity and folly. An attempt is making to reproduce the same humbuggery in Boston, at the present time. Of course, it is to be presumed, it must have its run. We trust, for credit of the enlightened inhabitants of that city, it will speedily run out. An account of some experiments a few days since, published in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Thursday last, contains statements which appear to forebode such a result. In our judgment, every man who attempts to impose upon the community in this way, should be scouted from decent society. We have no doubt the Boston exhibitor of this ridiculous folly, will soon find it expedient to play his game in some other place, where there is a less amount of general intelligence than in the largest of the New England cities.

PROTECTION.—We occasionally meet with one of those hard-hearted, stiff-necked, old fashioned aristocrats, who wish to get their silks, their wines, their breadcloths and luxuries from the old world even cheaper than they now do. Such persons, who can afford to ride in their English built carriages, imported free of duty, who wear London made hats, Irish linen, cambric ruffles, and cockney boots, all duty free, and sold here in America cheaper than our mechanics are willing to make them, cannot for their lives understand why the mechanics wish for a protective duty. Our grandfather used to tell us when we were quite a boy, that the true American policy was to manufacture everything they consumed. When we can do that, said he, we shall be independent. To be sure it matters little with the rich, they can afford to buy foreign luxuries—but the poor, if they would thrive, must manufacture sufficient to buy all they consume. Protect American industry, and America is truly free and independent. Depress America, and you ruin the great mass of the American people, the farmers and mechanics. We speak particularly of the farmers because they constitute the great interests of the country. The mechanics, manufacturers and artisans protect, all others will follow, for that of the merchants depends altogether upon the prosperity of the producing classes; they are merely factors employed in exchanging the commodities or productions of others.

We apprehend it would be far better for the people of this country if instead of having their farms and their mechanical faculties taxed, a heavy and sufficient tax were put upon all foreign productions to help support our government and give our working population a chance to live instead of obliging them to pay the taxes and permitting foreigners to fill our country to overflowing with their productions, at a less price than we can produce them.

Tax foreign productions then, say we, and let American industry have the benefit of the taxation.

THE LOAN BILL.—Another of the important measures of the Extra Session passed the

House of Representatives on Tuesday by the strong vote of Yeas 134 to Nays 93.—This bill authorizes the President, at his discretion, to negotiate a loan for not more than \$12,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and payable in three years. The money realized from the loan will be applied to the payment of the liabilities incurred by the late administration in other words, to the liquidation of the Van Buren Debt. The majority by which this bill was ordered to a third reading, gives earnest of the union and strength of the Whig party in the lower branch of Congress.

The Bank Bill still lingers in the senate; indeed it seems to be conceded that in its present shape it cannot become a law. We do not doubt however, that a compromise will be effected on this question; and we feel every assurance that the Extra Session will not close until a bill incorporating a National Bank shall have been matured and passed.

From the National Intelligencer.

NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.—The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President of the United States, enclosing a memorial from the citizens of New York, praying the passage of a bankrupt Law. The memorial was signed by 3,000 persons. The message was read and is in the following words:—

To the House of Representatives of the U. S. The accompanying memorial in favor of the passage of the bankrupt law, signed by nearly three thousand of the inhabitants of the city of New York, has been forwarded to me, attended by a request that I would submit it to the consideration of Congress. I cannot waive a compliance with a request urged upon me by so large and respectable a number of my fellow-citizens. That a bankrupt law, carefully guarded against fraudulent practices, and embracing, as far as practicable, all classes of society—the failure to do which has heretofore constituted a prominent objection to the measure—would afford extensive relief, I do not doubt. The distress incident to the derangements of some years past has visited large numbers of our fellow-citizens with hopeless insolvency, whose energies, both mental and physical, by reasons of the load of debt pressing upon them, are lost to the country. Whether Congress shall deem it proper to enter upon the consideration of this subject at its present extraordinary session, it will doubtless wisely determine. I have fulfilled my duty to the memorialists in submitting their petition to your consideration. JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 30, 1841.

TEMPERANCE.—There were Temperance celebrations of the Anniversary of Independence at Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, Buffalo, and other places. At Philadelphia the Procession numbered 8,000, at Albany near 2,000. The Catholic Total Abstinence Society formed half this array. That Society now numbers 2,500 members, out of a Catholic population of perhaps 5,000. This population, be it remembered, was deeply cursed with intemperance up to last year. The successful labors of the second Saint Mathew among the Catholics of Ireland gave birth to the great reform among the Catholics of this country. No other denomination can exhibit such an improvement in the moral and social condition of its members, for the last year, as the Roman Catholic.

THE LATE PRESIDENT HARRISON'S REMAINS have been honored appropriately on their passage to their last resting place.—At Pittsburgh they met with every demonstration of respect, and with a more than common share of feeling. The business of the city was suspended and the people turned out en masse, the military volunteers in full uniform, and escorted the body to the steamboat, on board which it was immediately embarked for Cincinnati.

The Gazette is supported by a British population and its editor has been bought with BRITISH GOLD!—Spirit of Scorpions.

If the writer of the above paragraph had any sense of shame, or any respect for the intelligence of the people of Vermont, he would hide his diminished head beneath the old files of the Scorpion, and plead guilty to the accusations he has the impudence to make against better men. We say it, and we know that a more full blooded Yankee population does not exist than that inhabiting this and the adjoining villages and towns, and there cannot be found a more intelligent, honest and virtuous people than that comprising this section of Windham county. We take it the people of Vermont are mostly American citizens; but if a British party does exist, which is it? Is it the party which rallied lately under a hero of the last war, or that which rallied under a supporter of the peace candidate? Is it the party which surrendered "American pretensions" in the case of the British West India trade, and humbly begged as a boon the privilege of being cheated out of the trade altogether? Is it the party which for twelve years has been "negotiating" about the boundary, while the British have occupied our territory? Is it the party which proposed to sell out in secret session, or the party which opposed it? Is it the party which would make the farmers and mechanics of this country dependent upon Great Britain for everything they wear or use, and would reduce the wages of our laboring men to the same price as those of Europe, or the party which would protect them and encourage our own artisans? Is it the party which would build up our own interior towns and villages, or that which would build up towns in England and France? Is it the party which would make us subjects of British bankers, British manufacturers, and British capitalists, or that which would create wealth at home? Is it the party whose President quietly suffered the demand for redress for the

attack on the Caroline to remain for three years unanswered—or is it the party whose executive has boldly met the main question like a statesman of an enlightened people?

Just answer these questions Mr. Spirit of Idiocy, before you talk any more of our being under British influence, bought with British Gold.—Bellows Falls Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the democrats of Addison County held at Middlebury, on the 14th day of July 1841, Ira Gifford was chosen President; Paul Champlin, Abel Tomlinson, Samuel Wright and Solomon W. Jewett, Vice Presidents; Cullen Bullard and Harry Goodrich, Secretaries.

On motion of Doct. Russell, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate Senators and a County Committee, viz: Wm. P. Russell, Chauncey L. Stowell, Josiah Parker, Daniel L. Wright, Nathaniel Foster and Oliver Russell.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions, viz: E. D. Barber, Edwin Hammond and Sardis Dodge.

The convention then appointed the following Town Committees:

Addison.—Henry Smith, Chester Elmore and D. C. Goodale.

Bridport.—David Hill, James Fletcher and Reuben Gillett.

Bristol.—H. Needham, Truman Crane, Seneca Sumner, H. C. Soper and Edmund Hall.

Cornwall.—John Sanford, James H. Hall, Chauncey W. Stowell and Truman Dewey.

Ferrisburgh.—Stoddard Martin, Norman Allen and C. C. Martin.

Goshen.—Oliver Gibson and Asahel Durkee.

Granville.—Asa Winter and C. Dana.

Hancock.—John Hackett Jr., Elud Darling, Stephen Woodbury and Thaddeus Austin.

Leicester.—Harry Hunt, Alvin Oliver, Nathaniel Grant and Royal Amidon.

Lincoln.—Luther M. Kent, Benjamin Allen and Andrew Mitchell.

Middlebury.—Reuben L. Fuller, Norman Tupper, David Nichols, Horace Crane, William Carr, Jr. and James M. Hawkins.

Monkton.—Luman B. Smith, William Elliott and Roswell Atwood.

New Haven.—Cullen Bullard, Hiram Rider, Allen Mills, Moses F. Wheeler and E. S. Hinnan.

Panton.—George Walker, Norman Munson and Isaac Havens.

Ripton.—Harry Downer and Charles Champlin.

Salisbury.—John M. Weeks, Oscar P. Sheldon, Solomon Thomas, Nathaniel Spencer, Holland W. Everts and James Gipson.

Shoreham.—George Vaughn, Horace Lathrop, James Bissell and Oliver Russell.

Starksboro.—A. M. Hawkins, Almon Atwood, and William North 2d.

Vergennes.—John Parker, H. C. Lawrence and Elliott Sherrill.

Waltham.—Charles Bacon and Alonzo Hawkins.

Weybridge.—Daniel L. Wright, Sardis Dodge and S. L. Sprague.

Whiting.—Lyman P. White, S. T. Walker and Alexander Briggs.

The committee on nominations, by their chairman, made the following report:

For Senators.

JOHN PIERPOINT,
SOLOMON W. JEWETT,
WHITFIELD WALKER.

For County Committee.—P. C. Tucker, Harry Goodrich, Hubbard Cook, James Fletcher and Harry Bump.

And the said nominations were confirmed by the Convention.

The committee on resolutions, by their chairman, made the following report.

Resolved, That the late Presidential election resulted in reinstating in power, the federal or aristocratic party of this nation, and that this is abundantly proved, both by the measures proposed, and by the men, under whose guidance and direction, they are urged upon the people.

Resolved, That the whole scope of the most prominent measures of the present administration, is to concentrate power in the few, at the expense of the many—to build up a privileged class in the land—to tax the masses for the benefit of monopolists, speculators and bankers—and to revive the exploded schemes of Hamilton and his coadjutors.

Resolved, That the present dominant party have shamelessly violated all the important principles upon which they sought and obtained power.

Before the late election, they avowed the most utter detestation of the practice of removing men from public offices, for opinion's sake: Now they are practising the most ruthless proscription ever known in this or any other government upon that and no other ground.

Before election, they denounced the late administration, without measure, for extravagance in the public expenditure: Now, the organ of their party at Washington boldly avows that there can be no material reduction of the expenditures.

Before election they told the people that the then incumbent of the presidential mansion had caused the public money to be squandered in filling that mansion with unnecessary and princely furniture: Since the election, they have voted \$12 thousand dollars to make that mansion comfortable for the recent tenant of a "log cabin."

Before election they were horrified at the savagism of employing bloodhounds to trail the Indians in the Florida war: Since the election, their President has removed the Governor of Florida for the purpose of appointing the man to that office, who avowed, in a public

speech, that he was the individual who first imported bloodhounds to aid in that war, and that the only thing he blamed the late Secretary of War, for, was, that he ordered them to be muzzled, instead of turning them loose to worry and devour the Indians without control.

Before election they denounced the practice of Congress applying to the executive department for projects of law, as evidence that all power was, or was about to be concentrated in the hands of the Executive: Now they formally call upon that branch of the government to furnish drafts of proposed laws for their action: There is, in short, scarcely a profession they made before election, which they have not belied by their practice since.

Resolved, That while the secretary of the Treasury reports that there will be a deficit in the revenue of between thirty and forty millions of dollars at the end of the present year, and that the nation is now deeply in debt, a prominent measure of the dominant party is, to withdraw from the treasury of the nation, alleged by them to be thus exhausted, all the revenue derived from the sales of public lands, thus directly, so far, diminishing the ability of the government to meet its expenditures and plunging the nation more deeply in debt, for the purpose of distributing that portion of the revenue among the people of the States, from whose pockets it will have to be drawn again, by direct or indirect taxation, to meet the wants of the government, with all the additional expense of collecting the same.

Resolved, That we have looked in vain for the restoration of that confidence and the return of those better times so confidently promised by Mr. Clay in the following extract from a speech of his delivered at Hanover, Va. previous to the presidential election.

"The necessity of a change of rulers has deeply penetrated the hearts of the people; and we, every where behold cheering manifestations of that happy event. The fact, his election (Mr. Harrison's) alone, without reference to the measures of his administration, will powerfully contribute to the security and happiness of the people. It will bring assurance of the cessation of that long series of disastrous experiments, which have so grievously afflicted the people. Government will IMMEDIATELY revive, credit will be restored, active business will return, resources will be exhausted, and the people will feel and know that instead of their servants being occupied in devising measures for their ruin and destruction, they will be assiduously employed in promoting their welfare and prosperity."

Resolved, That we marvel much, that those who looked with such deep commiseration upon the blighted prospects of the poor man and who mourned, in prose and verse, over the reduction of the wages of labor, prior to the election of "Old Tip," can witness, with such cool and calm indifference, the regular and constant diminution of the laborer's wages since the advent to power of the exclusive friends of the poor man.

Resolved, That we, in view of the practice of our federal opponents, have the fullest proof that those who are most enamored of log cabins on wheels, and in the streets of our most populous villages, have the least regard for the log cabins and the hardy pioneers of the woods.

Resolved, That no warrant can be found in the constitution of the United States for the incorporation by congress of a national bank—that such an institution is not necessary, either as a "Fiscal Agent" or a "regulator of the currency"—that the power such a corporation must necessarily wield over the business and interests of the people, is dangerous in its extent to the liberties of the nation—and that, should such an institution be established by the present congress, in defiance of the public will and the public weal, we pledge ourselves to use all proper and lawful measures to procure its repeal by a subsequent congress.

Resolved, That the proposed distribution of the public lands among the states, is but the first step in the adoption of a permanent system of raising money by the general government to distribute among the states, which is a practical assumption by the former of the debts of the latter and which will inevitably end in the annihilation of the state sovereignties and the consolidation of all power in the general government.

Resolved, That it will be seen by the following table of the expenses of the government of this state, not including payments for the state house, safety fund, money borrowed and interest thereon, that since 1836, when the present whig party came into power, those expenses have increased almost one half:

Expenses in 1828	\$58,657.79
29	47,622.53
30	49,844.95
31	53,292.90
32	48,047.09
33	57,004.46
34	34,666.40
35	54,481.87
36	75,121.01
37	88,681.38
38	58,577.81
39	80,036.42
40	90,724.92

Resolved, That we concur cordially in the following resolutions adopted at the recent convention of the friends of State Reform held at Chelsea on the 23d day of June, 1841.

"Whereas, the great object of instituting government is to promote the welfare of the great body of the people who are governed; and, whereas the taking from them any portion of the products of their industry, by means of taxes, or otherwise, beyond what is absolutely necessary to defray the expenses of government, under a rigidly economical administration of the same, is so far departing from the objects for which government was established: therefore,

Resolved, that the people of Vermont ought not to be taxed more than what is absolutely necessary to meet the necessary expenditures of the state government under a rigidly economical administration of the same.

Resolved, That a state debt, permanently fixed upon the people of Vermont, would be one of the greatest evils that could be inflicted upon them—that it would ultimately, (as in England,) reduce the hardy and patriotic farmers, mechanics, &c., of the mountain state, to the condition of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to a purse-proud aristocracy